



Figure S4. Statistics of binocularly visible and half-occluded regions in natural scenes. **A** Distributions of half-occluded and binocularly visible region sizes computed from all images in the database. The distribution half-occluded region sizes is well described by a power law $p(x_j) = \alpha_j \beta_j^{\alpha_j} / x_j^{\alpha_j+1}$ beyond ~ 0.1 deg (dashed line). The distribution of binocularly visible region sizes is well described by a power law beyond ~ 0.3 deg (solid line). Solid and dashed black lines show the best-fitting power-law fits for the distributions of half-occluded and binocularly visible regions ($\alpha = -2.7$ and $\alpha = -2.0$, respectively). **B** Transition probabilities from half-occluded to binocularly visible regions (white dots) and from binocularly visible to half-occluded regions (black dots) as a function of region size.